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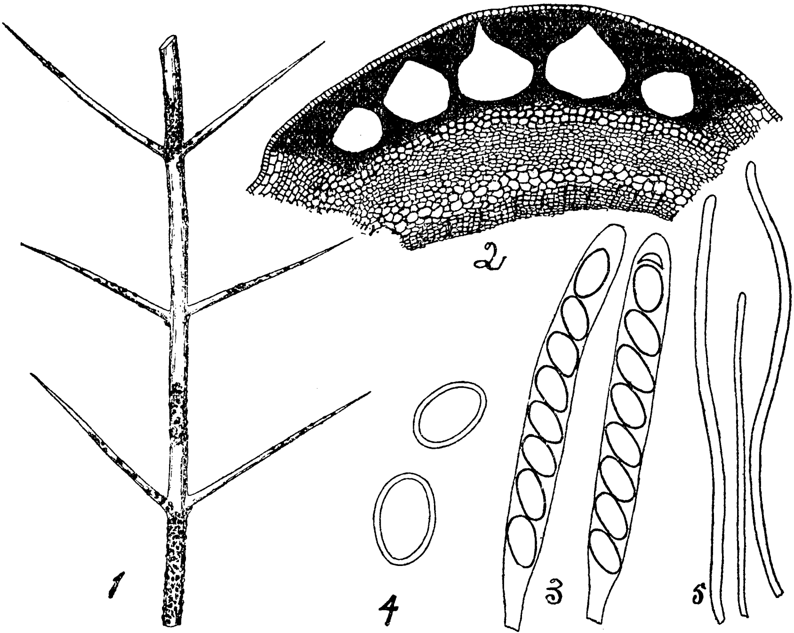
millimeter, black and quite conspicuous. The fungus may be described as follows:

PHYLLACHORA ADOLPHIAE Ell. & Kellerm. n. sp., on Adolphia infesta in barley fields at Pachuca, Hidalgo, Mexico, August 3, 1904, A. L. Herrera.

Stromata scattered or more or less definitely grouped in areas on the stems, pustiliform ,occasionally elongated and irregular, ½-1 mm., black. Asci cylindrical, short stipitate, 70-85 x 10-15 μ, accompanied by slender but not abundant paraphyses, 2-3.5 μ in diameter. Sporidia short-elliptical, 12-15 x 8-10 μ, uniseriate, hyaline. Many stromata contain only minute, oblong or allantoid sporidia (spermatia) 4-7 x 1-1¾ μ.



PHYLLACHORA ADOLPHIÆ. Fig. 1. A portion of the host plant (Adolphia infesta) showing the stromata natural size. Fig. 2. Section through a stroma. Fig. 3. Two asci with ripe spores. Fig. 4. Two spores more highly magnified. Fig. 5. Paraphyses.

NEW GENERA OF FUNGI PUBLISHED SINCE THE YEAR 1900, WITH CITATION AND ORIGINAL DESCRIPTIONS.

COMPILED BY W. A. KELLERMAN AND P. L. RICKER.

(*Continued from page 223.*)

[Laboulbeniineæ]

DIOICOMYCES Thaxter n. g. Laboulbeniaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 37:33. June 1901.

"Male individual consisting of four superposed cells, the upper of which is a simple antheridium bearing a subterminal discharge tube.

"Female individual. Receptacle ending distally in a peculiarly modified sterile cell, corresponding to the upper spore-segment: the subbasal cell producing a single perithecium laterally, and separated from the sterile terminal cell by a second small cell. Perithecium free, stalked; the ascogenic cell single, the spores more or less obliquely once-septate, and of two kinds corresponding to the sexes."

[Laboulbeniineæ]

ECTEINOMYCES Thaxter n. g. Laboulbeniaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 38:26. June 1902.

"Receptacle consisting of a single series of superposed cells, becoming variable in a number as a result of intercalary division: bearing distally a single perithecium of normal type and an antheridial appendage. The appendage consisting of a series of superposed cells, several of which above its basal or stalk-cell, bear simple antheridia, which are separated distally by oblique septa on one or both sides, much as in the genus Compsomyces."

[Laboulbeniineæ]

EUHAPLOMYCES Thaxter n. g. Laboulbeniaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 37:25. June 1901.

"Receptacle consisting of two cells, the upper bearing a free stalked antheridium and a stalked perithecium. Antheridium conical, consisting of a single stalk-cell followed by a basal cell from which is separated a group of smaller cells some of which (two or four?) extend upward and inward to form antheridial cells: above these follow three external marginal cells, the lowest of which lies beside the antheridial cells; the uppermost succeeded by a conical chamber terminating in a pore, and extending downward along the inner sides of the marginal cells to form a cavity into which the antheridial cells empty. Perithecium resembling that of Haplomyces and having two ascogenic cells."

[Laboulbeniineæ]

EUMONOICOMYCES Thaxter n. g. Laboulbeniaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 37:21. June 1901.

"Receptacle consisting of a basal and subbasal cell; the latter producing terminally a sterile appendage and laterally a fertile branch (abnormally more than one) the axis of which is coincident with that of the receptacle from which it is not distinguished and consists of a series of superposed cells which may bear a sterile appendage, an antheridium, or an antheridium and a perithecium; the three terminal cells usually bearing these organs in the order mentioned. The antheridia consisting of a single stalk-cell, and a single, often obscure, basal cell; the body of the autheridium consisting of a series of numerous antheridial cells in four (?) vertical rows which extend obliquely inward and upward, emptying into a common cavity, and replace entirely the two tiers of wall-cells and the antheridia of Monoicomyces; the terminal cells growing upward directly to form four unequal sterile terminal appendages, similar to those of Monoicomyces."

[Laboulbeniineæ]

GUTTULINOPSIS Olive n. g. Sorophoreæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 37:335. Dec. 1901.

"Myxamoebæ having lobose pseudopodia. Sori sessile or stalked, composed of pseudospores, those of the stalk usually slightly elongated."

[Laboulbeniineæ]

HERPOMYCES Thaxter n. g. Laboulbeniaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 38:11. June 1902.

"Sexual organs normally separated on different individuals. Antheridia simple.

"Male individual consisting of several (four) superposed cells terminated by a characteristically modified spinous or small foot-like procees or by both; the basal cell attached by a small normal foot: one or more of the distal cells giving rise to short branches which may bear from one to several antheridia terminally, or become more or less copiously branched; the branchlets terminated by antheridia, or in some cases sterile. Antheridia long, flask-shaped. The subbasal cell of the receptacle sometimes producing a fertile branch as in the female individual from which are produced secondary receptacles which give rise to antheridial branches.

"Female individual consisting primarily, as in the male, of several superposed cells similarly modified at the tip, and attached by a small normal foot; the basal and subbasal cells constituting a "primary receptacle;" the latter giving rise to a variably developed fertile branch (sometimes apparently dividing to several cells each of which may produce a fertile branch) from which is developed a "secondary receptacle," or, as a result of branching, more than one. Secondary receptacles consisting of a partly double series of cells, variable in number, one or more of which may be fertile, the rest sometimes specially differentiated, or unmodified; those in contact with the host perforating the chitinous integument by means of fine haustoria. Trichogynes short filamentous. Perithecium borne on variably developed stalk-cells, the ascigerous portion including three tiers of wall-cells, more or less clearly distinguished from the distal portion, the wall-cells of which are more or less differentiated, four or five in each row.

Spores minute, of the usual type, normally discharged in pairs the members of which produce male and female individuals. Asci apparently eight-spored."

[Laboulbeniineæ]

KAINOMYCES Thaxter n. g. Laboulbeniaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 37:44. June 1901.

"Receptacle much as in Zodiomyces, broad and flattened; consisting of a single basal cell and typical foot, above which the successive cells become variably divided by longitudinal septa into transverse cell-rows or tiers: the distal portion more or less definitely distinguished and consisting of superposed cells, the lowest of which alone become longitudinally divided, all producing laterally antheridial (?) branches: several of the tiers immediately below this appendiculate portion growing out laterally at right angles to the main axis of the receptacle on one or both sides to form "perithecial branches" consisting of superposed cells and terminated by solitary perithecia. The perithecium of peculiar form, with six wall-cells in each row in addition to the lip-cells; the base of the trichogyne persistent in the form of a peculiarly modified unicellular appendage."

[Laboulbeniineæ]

STICHOMYCES Thaxter n. g. Laboulbeniaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 37:37. June 1901.

"Receptacle consisting of two cells, the upper bearing one or more stalked perithecia laterally, and an antheridial appendage terminally. The appendage consisting of several superposed cells, the lowest sterile, or having one or two opposite lateral perithecia; those above it bearing opposite lateral branchlets distally, the series ending in a terminal sterile branch. Antheridia simple, flask-shaped, free, borne in small groups on short branches."

VI. AECIDIOMYCETAE.

[Aecidiomycetæ]

HAPALOPHRAGMIUM Syd. n. g. Uredinaceæ. Beiblatt zur Hedwigia, 40:(64). Mai-Juni, 1901 [20 June 1901].

"Aecidia nulla vel adhuc ignota. Uredosporæ solitarie in apicibus sterigmatum evolutæ, an paraphysatæ. Telutosporæ semper radiatim 3-cellulares, leves, cellulis dua bus basalibus pedicello instructis, apicali epedicellata, quaqe cellula poro germinationis singulo instructa."

[Aecidiomycetæ]

HYALOPSORA Magnus n. g. Uredineæ. Berichte der Deutschen Botanischen Gesellschaft, 19:581. 1901.

"Von der *Melampsorella Kriegeriana* und von der *Melampsorella Caryophyllacearum* (DC) Schroet. unterscheiden sich sehr auffallend die auf *Phegopteris Dryopteris* auftretende *Me-*

lampsorella Aspidiotus (Peck) P. Magn. und die auf *Cystopteris fragilis* auftretende *Melampsorella Polypodii* (Pers.) P. Magn. durch ihre Uredolager und Uredosporen. Wie ich in diesen Berichten Bd. XIII (1895), S. 287 schon im Gegensatze zur *Uredo Scolopendrii* (Fckl) Schroet. hervorgehoben habe und l. c. auf Taf. 23, Fig. 6 und 7 abgebildet ist, sind die Uredolager der beiden letztgenannten Arten nicht von einer nur am Scheitel geöffneten Peridie umgeben, sondern ihre Sterigmen und Paraphysen liegen frei unter der aufspringenden Epidermis und sind am Rande von einem Walle von Paraphysen umgrenzt. Ferner sind bei ihnen die Uredosporen mit Keimporen versehen, währen die Uredosporen von *Melampsorella Kriegeriana,* wie oben dargelegt, keine Keimporen haben. Ich kann daher diese beiden Arten nicht mehr als Glieder der Gattung *Melampsorella* betrachten und muss sie als Repräsentanten einer neuen Gattung ansehen. Ich nenne diese Gattung *Hyalopsora* (hyaliner Krätzpilz), zu der die zwei 'Arten *Hyalopsora Aspidiotus* (Peck) P. Magn. auf *Phegopteris Dryopteris* und *Hyalopsora Polypodii* (Pers.) P. Magn. auf *Cystopteris fragilis* gehören. Meine Gattung *Hyalopsora* unterscheidet sich von der SCHROETER'SCHEN Gattung *Melampsorella* vielleicht in etwas analoger Weise durch ihre Uredo, wie sich meine Gattung *Schroeteriaster* von der DIETEL'SCHEN Gattung *Phacopsora* unterscheidet. Die beiden letzteren Gattungen stimmen auch in ihren Teleutosporencharakteren nahe mit einander überrein, während sie sich durch die Charaktere ihrer Uredolager so sehr von einander unterscheiden, dass ich im Gegensatze zu DIETEL *Schroeteriaster* in die Verwandtschaft von *Uromyces* ziehe, während *Phacopsora* eine echte Melampsora ist. So könnte es sich vielleicht auch später herausstellen, dass *Hyalopsora* mit ihrer von vielen Melampsoreen so abweichenden Uredo einer anderen Verwandtschaftsreihe angehört."

[Aecidiomycetæ]

JACKYA Bubák n. n. (Type, Puccinia cirsii-lanceolati Schroeter). Oesterreichische Botanische Zeitschrift, 52:42. February 1902.

[Aecidiomycetæ]

NEORAVENELIA Long n. g. Uredineæ. Botanical Gazette, 35: 131. Feb. 1903.

"Spermogonia breaking forth between the cuticle and the epidermal cells, hemispherical. Aecidia without a pseudoperidium, borne cæoma-wise. Uredospores borne singly on short stalks; germ pores few or many; paraphyses usually present in the uredosori. Teleutospores united into cushion-like heads, formed of several or many spores; all the spores of the entire head one-celled; under surface of teleutospore heads with several or many hyaline cells or cysts; pedicel of the head of several

hyphæ, which are either separate or united into a compound stipe."

[Aecidiomycetæ]

PLEORAVENELIA Long n. g. Uredineæ. Botanical Gazette, 35:131. Feb. 1903.

"Spermogonia formed between the cuticle and the epidermal cells, hemispherical. Aecidia with a well developed pseudo-peridium. Uredospores borne singly on short stalks; germ pores few or many; paraphyses usually present in the uredosori. Teleutospores united into cushion-like heads formed of several or many cells; inner teleutospores two-celled by transverse or more or less oblique septa; outer spores one-celled; under side of teleutospore heads with several or many hyaline cells or cysts; pedicel of the head of several hyphae, which are either separate or united into a compound stipe."

[Aecidiomycetæ]

TRACYA Syd. n. n. (Cornuella Setch.) Ustilaginaceæ. Beiblatt zur Hedwigia, 40:(2). Jan.-Feb. 1901.

[Aecidiomycetæ]

ZAGHOUANIA Patouillard n. g. Melampsoraceæ. Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, 17:187. 31 Aug. 1901.

"Sori erumpentes, aurantio flavi, subpulverulenti, pseudo peridio nullo. Uredosporæ ad apicem pedicelli solitariæ. Teleutosporæ subcylindraceæ transverse pluriseptat,æ, dorsaliter adfixæ, inferne lœves, superne verruculis ornatæ; loculi singuli sporam unicam, sessilem emittentes."

VII. BASIDIOMYCETAE.

[Basidiomycetæ]

BATTAREOPSIS P. Hennings n. g. Secotiaceæ. Beiblatt zur Hedwegia, 41:(212). Nov.-Dec. 1902.

"Receptaculum stipitatum; stipes centralis, subcarnosus, sicco subcorneus, fibrosus; volva coriacea, ampla, laciniato-incisa; peridium pileiformi-hemisphæricum, coriaceum; gleba cellulosa, in locula septis membranaceis sinuosis divisa; capillitium? sparsum; sporæ subglobosæ, subochraceæ."

[Basidiomycetæ]

BORNETINEÆ Mangin et Viala n. div. Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, 136:1701. 29 June 1903.

"Le *Bornetina Corium*, par ses affinités multiples, constitue donc un groupe spécial, celui des *Bornetinees,* que nous rangerons provisoirement entre lest Ustilaginées et les Basidiomycètes."

[Basidiomycetæ]

CRYPTOPORUS Shear. n. n. [Cryptoporus Peck ut sec. Polyporus] (Type, Polyporus volvatus Peck). Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 29:450. July 1902.

[Basidiomycetæ]

DENDROGASTER Bucholtz n. g. Hysteriangiaceæ. Hedwigia, 40:316. 30 Dec. 1901.

"Fruchtkörper unterirdisch, rundlich, etwa haselnussgross, bräunlich gefärbt. Peridie dünn aber deutlich unterscheidbar, aus lose verflochtenen, (beim Verticalschnitt durch den Fruchtkörper) langgestreckten Hyphen bestehend, ziehmlich fest an die Gleba angewachsen. Gleba gelblich, von einem aus der polsterartigen Basis entspringenden, baumartig verzweigten (inde nomen) Stranggewebe durchsetzt, welches mit seinen unregelmässigen Aesten bis an die Peridie hinanreicht und mit derselben verwachsen ist. Die labyrinthisch gewundenen Tramaplatten sind centrifugal angelegt; diesselben verwachsen ebenfalls an vielen Stellen mit der Peridie und an den Berührungsstellen seitwärts fortwachsend oft auch mit den benachbarten Tramaästen, so dass rings vom Hymenium bekleidete periphere Hohlräume entstehen. Auch sonst scheinen die Tramaplatten mit einander an Berührungsstellen zu verwachsen. In dem Bau der Gleba gleicht also der Pilz bis auf das gallertartig ausgebildete axile Stranggewebe völlig dem Hysterangium. An Stelle des letzeren findet man ein ausgestreckten Hyphen bestehendes Stranggewebe, welches sich in alle Aeste hinein erstreckt. In diesem Gewebe liegen häufig (nur bei sehr dünnen Schnitten sichtbar) stark lichtbrechende, etwas unregelmässige Hyphen, welche scheinbar in Hymenium ihren Abschluss finden. Die Tramaplatten und das Hymenium sind ganz wie bei Hymenogaster gebaut. Die Sporen sind typische Hymenogastersporen (etwa H. decorus Tul. oder H. Rehsteineri mihi). Die Basidien, welche nicht oder nur wenig über das Hymenium hervorragen, sind meist 2-sporig. Sporen gelbbraun, auf Sterigmen, länglich ellipsoidisch mit einer unregelmässigen runzlig-faltigen Membransculptur versehen. Sporengrösse (mit kurzem Stielrest und kurzer Papille) im Durchschnitt 20μ lang und 10.7μ breit. Hiervon entfallen auf die Membransculptur beiderseits c. je 1.5μ.

"Wir hätten also eine Pilzform vor uns, welche noch besser als Hysterangium das Anfangsglied der Reihe: — Dendrogaster — Phallogaster — Clathrella — etc. darstellt, ausserdem aber noch verwandtschaftliche Beziehungen zu Hymenogaster durch den Hymeniumaufbau aufweisst. Gewiss stehen auch dem Dendrogaster die wenig bekannten Formen wie Gautieria, Gymnoglossum, Protoglossum, Gymnomyces, Chamonixia u. Clathrogaster Petri nahe."

[Basidiomycetæ]

DICTYBOLE Atkinson n. g. Phallaceæ. Botanical Gazette, 34:42. July, 1902.

"Receptacle a hollow stalk with a chambered wall bearing at the apex a weakly developed pileus covered by the gleba.

Gleba dimorphic, the apical portion traversed by numerous sterile, short, radiating plates; the lower portion with convoluted folds in the form of irregular rings giving a latticed appearance to this portion of the gleba. At maturity the folds of the latticed portion of the gleba uncoil more or less and form long, irregular, loose, netlike folds. Spores single-celled, smooth.— One species, Denton, Texas."

[Basidiomycetæ]

DICTYOCEPHALOS Underwood n. g. Tylostomaceæ. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 28:441. Aug. 1901.

"Plants with the irregularly rupturing peridium closely attached to the solid stem. Volva cup-like, persistent at the base of the stem. Gleba composed of a mesh-like irregular tissue, in which the capillitium threads are imbedded."

[Basidiomycetae]

ENDOBASIDIUM Speschenew n. g. Tomentelleae Bref. (Translation:—) Contributions from the Tiflis Botanical Garden, 5:170. 1901.

"Hymenophora endophyta, numquam epidermidam erumpentibus. Hyphae sterilae valde crassae et vacuolosae, septatae, ad septam sine fusionis. Hymenium leve, interdum leviter undulatum, chlorino-brunneum, dentissime granulatum. Basidia apice truncato-rotundata, 2-sterigmata. Sporae globosae, hyalinae posteaquam olivaceo-brunneae. Conidiae minutae, globosae, hyalinae, continuae."

[Basidiomycetæ]

EOCRONARTIUM Atkinson n. g. Auriculariaceæ. Journal of Mycology, 8:107. Oct. 1902.

"Plants standing out from the substratum, more or less erect, filiform, or columnar, tough, subgelatinous when fresh. Hymenium covering all sides, and exposed. Basidia curved or flexuous, slender, transversely divided, sterigmata about four (vary 3-5, etc.). Spores continuous, white, hyaline, germinating without division and forming one or several threads. One species at present known."

[Basidiomycetæ]

EOMYCENELLA Atkinson n. g. Hymenomycetes. Botanical Gazette, 34:37, 38. July 1902.

"Plants stipitate. Pileus campanulate to expanded, consisting of a layer of radiating branched threads forming a more or less lattice-like or trabecular, expanded, thin structure; trama wanting or very rudimentary, the subhymenium arising directly from the trabeculæ of the pileus. Hymenium plane, or in larger forms with a few short, narrow, distant lamellæ not reaching the stipe; lamellæ with rudimentary trama. Basidia clavate, 4-spored. Spores smooth, 1-celled, hyaline. Stipe fleshy, delicate. At maturity hymenium dissolving, leaving many of the spores lying on an amorphous layer against the trabeculæ.—One species, on decaying leaves of *Rhododendron maximum,* Blowing Rock, N. C.

"Eomycenella is related to *Discocyphella* P. Hennings, but differs in the dissolving hymenium and the fact that the pileus is not gelatinous nor the stem horny. From *Cymatella* Patouillard (placed with Agaricaceæ) it differs in the trabecular pileus and the dissolving hymenium; and from *Gloeocephala* (Clavariaceæ) Massee, which has one-spored basidia. The latter should be placed in the Thelephoraceæ."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

ETHEIRODON Banker n. n. (Odontia Fr.) Bulletin of the Torry Botanical Club, 29:441. July 1902.

"Fries' name of *Odontia* is preoccupied by *Odontia* Pers., which evidently stands for a very different group. I, therefore, propose the name ETHEIRODON based on E. FIMBRIATUM (=*Odontia fimbriata* Fries, Epicrisis, 528.)"

[Basidiomycetæ.]

FISTULINELLA P. Hennings n. g. Polyporaceae. Engler's Botanische Jahrbücher, 30:43. 12 Mar. 1901.

"Pileus carnosus, stipitatus, margine velato-membranaceo involuto. Hymenium porosum, tubuli cylindracei inter se subliberi et separati."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

GEASTEROPSIS Hollos n. g. Gastromycetes. Növénytani Közlemények, 1903, p. 92.

"Exoperidio crasso, rigido in lacinias irregulares dehiscente, in centro stylum sublignosum gerit, qui turbinate dilatatur, columellam subrotundam formans. Endoperidio dehiscente.

"Similis Geasteri, at endoperidio dehiscente distincta."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

LACTARIOPSIS P. Hennings n. g. Agaricacae. Engler's Botanische Jahrbücher, 30:51. 12 Mar. 1901.

"Pileus carnosus, depressus, margine involuto cum stipite velum membranaceum conjunctus. Hymenophorum cum stipite contiguum; lamellae adnato-decurrentes inaequales, ceraceae-rigidulae, lactescentes. Sporae globosae subhyalinae asperulae."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

LLOYDELLA Bresadola n. g. Thelephoraceae. Lloyd, Myc. Notes, (121), No. 6:51. May 1901.

"Est *Stereum* hymenio cystidiis praedita. *Prouti* Hymenochaete est Stereum *setulis* praedita)."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

NIDULA White n. g. Nidulariaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 29:270. May 1902.

"Peridium composed of a single homogeneous, but layered membrane which is at first continuous over the mouth much as in *Crucibulum;* sporangioles very numerous, at first immersed in a glutinous substance, very closely packed, entirely filling the central cavity and in no way attached to the peridium wall; no filaments intermixed with the spores."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

PHAEOHYGROCYBE P. Hennings n. g. Agaricaceae. Engler's Botanische Jahrbücher, 30:50. 12 Mar. 1901.

"Pileus submembranaceo-ceraceus; hymenophorum cum stipite contiguum; lamellae acie acutae, hymenio in massam ceraceam mutando vestitae, nec membranaceae; basidia clavata 4 sterigmatibus; sporæ globosae echinatae, fuscidulae."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

PHAEOSOLENIA Spegazzini n. g. Polyporaceæ. Anales del Museo nacional de Buenos Aires, Series III, 8:53. 1902.

"Char. Fabrica et natura Soleniae sporae ochraceae."

[Basidiomycetæ]

PIROGASTER P. Henn. n. g. Gasteromycetes. Beiblatt zur Hedwigia, 40:(27). Mar.-Apr. 1901.

"Peridium coriaceum, simplex, pisiforme stipitatum extus pallidum; gleba carnosa, violacea vel brunnea, venoso-reticulata; basidia? Sporæ globosæ, aculeato-asperatæ, coloratæ."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

PORODISCUS Murrill n. g. Polyporaceæ. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 30:432. Aug. 1903.

"Hymenophore small, annual, tough, epixylous, erumpent from the lenticels of dead branches; stipe attached to the vertex of the pileus, usually curvey at maturity; context white, fibrous, tubes, cylindrical, short, one-layered, mouths constricted; spores globose, smooth, hyaline.

"The type of this genus is *Polyporus pocula* (Schw.) Berk. & Curt., first described by Schweinitz as *Peziza pendula* and later as *Ephaeria pocula.* By Fries it was first assifined to the genus *Cyphella* and later formed the basis of the new Friesian genus *Enslinia,* which name, however, was preoccupied by *Enslinia* Rchb. The fruit body matures slowly and resembles a discomycete in its early stages, hence the confusion in regard to its systematic position. The name I have chosen for the genus refers to this resemblance. There is only one species known."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

POTOROMYCES (Müll.) Hollos n. g. Lycoperdaceæ. [Potoromyces loculatus Müll. in herb.; Diploderma glaucum Cooke et Mass.] Növénytani Közlemények, 1902, p. 156.

[Basidiomycetæ.]

RHOPALOGASTER. Johnston n. g. Lycoperdaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 38:70. 1902.

"Fruiting body clavate, stipitate, traversed by a firm subgelatinous axil columella. Continuous with the stipe. Stipe firm, erect with naked base. Peridium simple, continuous with the stipe below and with the columella at the apex, more or less evanescent-indehiscent. Gleba persistent. Tramal plates extending from the columella toward the peridium. Basidia clavate, in groups, 4-spored, spores simple, borne on well-developed sterigmata."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

RODWAYA Sydow n. n. (Campbellia Cke. & Mass.) Beiblatt zur Hedwigia, 40:(2). Jan.-Feb. 1901.

[Basidiomycetæ.]

TORRENDIA Bresadola n. g. Hymenogastraceæ. Atti dell I. R. Accademia di Scienze Lettere ed Arti degli Agiatia in Rovereto. Serie III. Vol. VIII. Fasc. II. Anno 1902.

"Receptaculum stipitato-volvatum. Peridio pileato, convexo-subhemisphærico, ceraceo-subgelatinosa, intus celluloso, a stipite libero; stipite carnoso-fibroso a peridio discreto; volvo universali ampla, membranacea, persistenti; sporis hyalinis, basiis 1-4-sporis

"Videter *Amanitopsis* gasterospora. Generi *Batarreae* et *Tylostomatibus* volvatis analogam, sed contextu ceraceo-gelatinosa vel carnosofibroso inter*Hymenogastraceas* locandum."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

TREMELLODENDRON Atkinson n. g. Tremellineæ. Journal of Mycology, 8:106. Oct. 1902.

"In studying the structure of*Thelephora candida* (Schw.) Fr., and *T. pallida* Schw., a little more than a year ago, I was surprised to find that they are not members of the*Thelephoraceae,* but belong to the*Tremellineæ,* on account of the globose, cruciately divided basidia. They differ quite markedly from any of the described genera of the Tremellineæ, but approach nearest (especially T. candida), perhaps, to Sebacina Tul. In Sebacina Tul., however, the plants are effuse and incrusting, only rising from the substratum in an irregular manner, or when encrusting erect objects, as grasses, herbs, sticks, etc. T. candida (Schw.) normally grow erect from the substratum and have a characteristic, more or less dendroid branching. They represent the type of a new genus for which I propose the name *Tremellodendron* Atkinson n. g., with Tremellodendron candidum (*Merisma candida Schw.*) and Tremellodendron schweinitzii (*Thelephora schweinitzii* Pk., *T. pallida* Schw., not *T. pallida* Pers.) as representative species, at least in part), for it appears that there are true Thelephoræ which are nearly or quite impossible to separate from *T. pallida* Schw., without an examination of the hymenium."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

TREMELLOPSIS Patouillard n. gen. Series des Clavaires. Enumeration methodique des Champignons recueillis a La Guadeloupe & a La Martinique par Le R.-P.-Duss. Lons-le-Saunier. 1903.

"Gélatineux-trémelloide, dressé, foliacé-lobé. Hyménium amphigène, continu. Basides claviformes, non septées, portant au sommet 2-4 stérigmates subulés. Cystides nulles. Spores ocracées..

"T. ANTILLARUM Pat. n. sp. . . .

"Obs.-Ce groupe est allié à *Sparassis* dont il différe par la consistance tremelloide et les spores ocracées, caractéres qui le rapprochent de *Seismosarca* Cooke, mais que l'absence de cystides et la forme foliacée de son réceptacle éloignent suffisamment."

[Basidiomycetæ]

TYLODON Banker n. n. [Radulum Fr.] Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 29:440. July 1902.

"The name *Radulum* is untenable, being excluded by Radula, established as a genus of the Jungermaniaceæ, by Dumortier in Comment. Bot. Obs. 112. 1822. I propose, therefore, for the name of this genus TYLODON based on T. FREISII (=*Radulum pendulum* Fries, Elenchus Fungorum, 149. 1828; not *Radulum pendulum* Fries, Syst. Orb. Veg. 81. 1825.)".

VIII. DEUTEROMYCETAE.

[Deuteromycetæ.]

ACONTIUM Morgan n. g. Hyphomycetes. Journal of Mycology, 8:4. May 1902.

"Hyphæ decumbent hyaline, septate, vaguely branched, the sporiferous branches uniform, ascending, each producing at the apex several spores which are conglutinate into a pellucid glomerule. Spores simple, cylindric or fusiform, smooth, hyaline.

"A genus somewhat resembling Cylindrocephalum, but the spores are involved in mucus as in Cephalosporium."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

AEGERITOPSIS v. Höhnel n. g. Tuberculariaceæ. Annales Mycologici, 1:532. 10 Dec. 1903.

"Tuberculariæ mucedineæ staurosporæ. Sporodochia subglobosa, sessilia, tenuissima, fariacea, epixyla, superficialia, ex hyphis radiantibus, brevibus, crassiusculis, torulosis, coralloideo-ramosis formata. Conidiis pallidis, valde irregularibus, varie breveque ramosis vel lobatis, e cellulis compluribus uniseriatis formatis.

"*Aegeritopsis* sieht äusserlich ganz einer kleinen *Aegerita* gleich, und gehört zu jenen Formen, bei welchen, wie bei *Strumella, Illosporium, Aegerita* u. a,, die Sporenbildung eine wenig ausgesprochene ist, bei denen Sporen und Traghyphen kaum von einander verschieden sind."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

AGYRIELLOPSIS v. Höhnel n. g. Excipulaceæ. Annales Mycologici, 1:404. 30 Sept. 1903.

"Pycnidia verrucæformia, superficialia, intus trabes complures erectas, basidiis brevibus, ovalibus vel piriformibus dense obtectas gerentia. Tunica infra carbonacea et bene evoluta, supra crasse membranaceo-floccosa, mox evanida. Conidia subhyalina, acrogena, solitaria, minuta, ovata vel bacilliformia, mucedine involuta.

"Est quasi *Agyriella* tunicata."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

ASCHERSONIOPSIS P. Hennings n. g. [Deuteromycetæ?—see in list of Ascomycetes.]

ASCHOCHYTELLA Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphæropsideæ. Bullettino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:27. 1902.

"Perithecia epidermide velata, lenticularia v. subglobosa, poro pertusa, membranacea, areolas decoloratas foliorum, raro ramulorum incolentia; sporulæ ovoideæ v. oblongæ, minutæ, 1-septatæ, colorotæ."

[Deuteromycetæ]

ASTEROCONIUM Syd. n. g. Melanconiaceæ. Annales Mycologici, 1:36. Jan. 1903.

"Acervuli seu nuclei phyllogeni, erumpentes, difformes, gregatim dispositi et sæpe irregulariter confluentes, læticolores. Conidia 4-radiata, ex processibus conicis constantia, hyalina. Basidia simplicia, hyalina, longuiscula."

[Deuteromycetæ]

ASTEROGLOEUM Saccardo et Sydow n. sub-gen. Glœosporium. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:1004. 1902.

"Acervuli fibrillis radiosis cincti."

[Deuteromycetæ]

BASISPORIUM Molliard n. g. Dematiaceæ. Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, 18:169. 15 Mai 1902.

"Hyphis sterilibus et fertilibus repentibus, diu hyalinis, demum fuscis; ramulis ultimis pleurogena vel acrogena basidia ampulliformia ferentibus. Conidiis solitariis, subsphæricis, levibus.

"Hoc genus prope *Pachybasium* inter Botrytideas et prope *Rhinocladium* inter Trichosporieas sistit."

[Deuteromycetæ]

BONORDENIELLA Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Tuberculariaceæ. Malpighia, 15:259. 1902.

"Sporodochia erumpenti-superficialia, hemisphærico-pulvinata, atra, subfragilia, superficie pulverulenta, ex hyphis ramulosis, septulatis, ochraceo-fuligineis contexta. Hyphæ exteriores, seu sporophora, vage ramulosæ, parce septatæ, inæquales. Conidia globoso-angulosa, catenulata, inæqualiter cruciatim vel radiatim septata, fuliginea.— Est omnino generi *Trimmatostromati* parallelum, sed dictyosporum. Occupabit inter Tuberculariaceas dematieas numerum 267. Cfr. Sacc. *Tab. comp.* p. 61."

[Deuteromycetae.]

BUSSEELLA P. Hennings n. g. Mucedinaceae. Engler's Botanische Jahrbücher, 33:40. 1902.

"Hyphae fertilis erectae, simplices, septatae, apice clavatae vel subpalmatae. Conidia acrogena, haud catenulata, ovato-ellipsoidea, colorata, basidia breves. Cephalosporiaceae. Oedocephalo affinis."

[Deuteromycetæ]

CAMAROSPORELLUM Tassi n. g. Sphæropsideæ. Bulletino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:62. 1902. 1902.

"Perithecia globosa, membranacea, maculicola; sporulæ minutæ, ovoideæ v. piriformæ, pluriseptato-muriformes, coloratæ, in *C. Eucalypti* Wint. basidiis brevibus suffultæ."

[Deuteromycetæ]

CAMAROSPORULUM Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphæropsideæ. Bulletino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:63. 1902.

"Perithecia subcutaneo-erumpentia, globulosa v. depressFa, atra, membranacea v. subcoriacea; sporulæ ovoideæ v. oblongæ, minute, 2-pluriseptato-muriformes, coloratæ."

[Deuteromycetæ]

CEPHALIOPHORA Thaxter n. g. Hyphomycetes. Botanical Gazette, 35:157. March 1903.

"Vegetative hyphæ copious, branching, septate, colorless. Sporophores arising as short branches from the hyphæ, which become more or less abruptly enlarged distally to form a variably differentiated head, from the surface of which the spores are produced. Spores once to several times transversely septate, becoming brownish, the sterile basal segment narrowed to form a more or less distinct pedicellate attachment."

[Deuteromycetæ]

CERCOSPORIDIUM Earle n. g. Dematiaceæ. Muhlenbergia, 1:16. July, 1901.

"Biophilus: sporophores elongate, soft, pannose, fasciculate: conidia acrogenous and pleurogenous, oblong, oval or ovate, once or several septate.

"This is related to *Cercospora*, but differs in the long thread like sporophores and in the broader and shorter conidia. As the

type of this genus I take the species published as *Scolecotrichum* (?) *Euphorbiae* Tracy & Earle, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 23:209, also as *Piricularia Euphorbiae* (T. & E.) Atkinson, Bull. Cornell Univ. 3:40."

[Deuteromycetæ]

CILIOSPORA Zimmermann n. g. Nectrioidaceæ. Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde und Infektionskrankheiten, Zweite Abteilung, 8:217. 17 Feb. 1902.

"Pykniden oberflächlich, gallertartig. Sporen einzellig, hyalin, an der Oberfläche mit dünnen Fäden, die mit den Cilien von Bakterien eine äusserliche Aehnlichkeit haben."

[Deuteromycetæ]

CIRRHOMYCES v. Höhnel n. g. Dematieæ. Annales Mycologici, 1:529. 10 Dec. 1903.

"Cæspitulis effusis. Hyphis sterilibus obsoletis; hyphis fertilibus erectis, simplicibus, brunneis, membrana externa in apice dehiscente; sporulis, globosis vel oblongis, hyalinis, continuis, ex membrana interna apicale germinantibus et 5-6 fariam in cirrhum longum, conglutinatum congestis."

[Deuteromycetae.]

COLLODOCHIUM v. Höhnel n. g. Tubercularieae. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe, Wien, 111:1029. 1902.

"Sporodochiis superficialibus, subsphaeroidies vel verruciformibus, gelatinoso-carnosis, e hyphis pallidis, suparallele et irregulariter ramosis, radiatim dispositis et dense stipatis formatis; conidiis continuis, hyalinis, subglobosis vel ellipsoideis, catenulatis, acrogenis, mucedine omnio involutis."

"Differt ab *Dendrodochium* sporis catenulatis mucedine omnino involutis."

[Deuteromycetæ]

DEUTEROMYCETAE Sacc. n. n. [Sphæropsideaceæ (Lev.) Sacc.] Sylloge Fungorum, 16:825. 1 Feb. 1902.

[Deuteromycetæ]

DIDYMOSTILBE P. Hennings n. g. Stilbaceæ. Hedwigia, 41:148. 5 Aug. 1902.

"Stromata teretiuscula apice capitato-conidiophora, ex hyphis hyalinis coalitis conflata. Conidia acrogena oblonge subfusoidea, hyalina, 1-septata."

[Deuteromycetæ]

DIPLODINULA Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphæropsideæ. Bulletino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:41. 1902.

"Perithecia subcutanea v. erumpentia, globulosa v. depressa, membranacea, rami-caulicola. Sporulæ oblongæ, minutæ, 1-sep tatæ, hyalinæ."

[Deuteromycetae.]

DIPLORHINOTRICHUM v. Höhnel n. g. Mucedineae. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe, Wien, 111:1040. 1902.

"Saprophyticum. Hyphis sterilibus septatis, hyalinis, repentibus, fertilibus erectis, subsimplicibus, in apice denticulato sporigeris; conidiis oblongis vel cylindraceis, hyalinis vel laete coloratis, didymis.

"Est *Rhinotrichum* conidiis didymis."

[Deuteromycetae.]

GLIOBOTRYS v. Höhnel n. g. Dematieae. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe, Wien, 111:1048. 1902.

"Hyphis sterilibus parcis, repentibus; hyphis fertilibus erectis, hyalinis, apice vix inflatis, coronam compactam e ramulis brevibus, hyalinis, simplicibus, verticillatis gerentibus; conidiis olivaceis, continuis, ellipsoideis, mecedine obvolutis, in capitula globosa congestis.

"Est *Stachybotrys* hyphis hyalinis et conidiis mucedine obvolutis."

[Deuteromycetæ]

GYMNODOCHIUM Mass. et Salm. n. g. Tubercularieæ. Annals of Botany, 16:89. March 1902.

"Sporodochia subglobosa vel irregularia, superficialia, convexa, nuda, i. e. setis destituta; conidiis catenulatis 1-septatis hyalinis in conidiophoris distinctis acrogenis. — Genus *Endodesmiae* inter *Tubercularieas mucedineas* sectionis *Didymosorae* solum comparandum; ab hoc setarum refectu longe recedens."

[Deuteromycetæ]

GYMNOSPHAERA Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphæropsideæ. Bulletino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:78. 1902.

"Perithecia globulosa, papillata, sub-coriacea, superficialia v. basi ligno insculpta; sporulæ oblongæ pluriseptatæ, hyalinæ. — Est *Stagonosporina* superficialis et inter Deuteromycetæ Sphærioidaceæ occupabit n. 86. Cfr. Sacc. Tabul. Compar. p. 41."

[Deuteromycetæ]

HAPLARIOPSIS Oudemans n. g. Mucedineæ. Ned. Kr. Arch. 3e Ser. II. 4. p. 902. 1903.

"Saprophile. Hyphes fertiles absolument simples, allongèes, égales (sans nœuds), portant des conidies sessiles de couleur gaie, solitaires, lisses, arrangées en spirale autour de l'axe."

[Deuteromycetae.]

HELICOSTILBE v. Höhnel n. g. Phaeostolbeae. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematische-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe Wien, 111:1028. 1902.

"Subiculo tenui, e hyphis sterilibus, repentibus, plectenchymatico intricatis formato; fasciculis fertilibus densiuscule stipatis, quasi velutinum formantibus, acutis, erectis, e setis brunneis, rigidis, septatis, crassiuscule tunicatis, cuspidatis atque e hyphis fertilibus, hyalinis, parallele stipatis, extus ramuligeris formatis; sporis in ramulis acrogenis et pleurogenis, filiformibus, spiraliter arcte contortis."

"Die Sporen dieser neuen Formgattung sind genau dieselben wie die von *Helicomyces* und *Helicosporium.* Die farblosen Fruchthyphen bilden jedoch im Vereine mit braunen, steifen, sterilen Stützyphen zotten- oder stachelartige Fruchtkörper, die auf einer Art dünnen Subiculums, ähnlich den *Odontia*-Arten, aufsitzen; der Pilz ist daher eine *Phaeostilbeae.*

[Deuteromycetæ]

HELOSTROMA Patouillard n. g. Tuberculariaceæ. Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, 18:52. 25 Jan. 1902.

"Le *Fusisporium album* de Demaziéres présente une conformation toute spéciale et doit être rapporté à un genre particulier, que nous désignerons sous le nom d'*Helostroma.*

"Ce Champignon croît en parasite dans les feuilles des différents Chênes, nous l'avons reçu récemment d'Algérie sur celles du *Quercus aegilops.*

"Son mycélium forme de petites masses stromatiques arrondies et blanches, logées dans le parenchyme lacuneux des feuilles, principalement en dessous des stomates; ces tubercules à structure filamenteuse, sont larges d'environ 25 μ et emettent une colonne dressée, cylindracée, blanche, haute de 25 à 35 μ, sur 7-10 μ d'épaisseur, tronquée au sommet, qui émerge au dehors par l'ouverture des stomates et porte les frutifications.

"Cette colonne est composée de filaments incolores, cylindriques, parallèles, de 2 a 3 μ d'épaisseur, fortement accolés entre eux, inégalement allongés et qui portent près de leur extrémité un renflement latéral, obus, trés-court, sur lequel naissent les conidies. Ces renflements sont groupés en une couronne qui entoure les sommet de la colonne; parfois on observe une deuxième couronne vers le millieu de la hauteur.

"Les conidies naissent par 6-7 sur chaque renflement; elles sont incolores, droites, ellipsoïdes et mesurent 5-6 x 2-3 μ.

"Ce parasite a été rangé successivement dans les genres *Fusisporium, Fusidium, Torula, Coniosporium,* mais ne peut rester dans aucun de ces groupes. Plus recémment M. SACCARDO l'a placé dans le genre *Microstroma,* à côté du *M. Juglandis,* mais l'analyse publiée dans les *Fungi italici* no. 863, ainsi que la description du *Sylloge* (IV, 9) se rapportent évidemment à une espèce entièrement différente, caractérisée par des basides claviformes et *monospores.*

"Nous avons examiné les spécimens publiés dans les exsiccata de DESMAZIERES, MOUGEOT, THUMEN ET RABENHORST et nous avons toujours rencontré l'organisation que nous avons indiquée plus haut.

"*Helostroma* se rattache aux Tuberculariés et n'est pas comparable à *Microstroma*."

[Deuteromycetæ]

HENDERSONULINA Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphæropsideæ. Bullettino del Laboratorio de Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:56. 1902.

"Perithecia globosa v. depressa, membranacea v. subcarbonacea, rami-caulicola v. raro fructicola; sporulæ oblongæ, minutæ, 2-pluriseptatæ, coloratæ."

[Deuteromycetæ]

HETEROCEPHALUM Thaxter n. g. Hyphomycetes. Botanical Gazette, 35-157. March 1903.

"Vegetative mycelium consisting of fine, septate branching, colorless hyphæ growing on and in the substratum. Fertile hyphæ abruptly differentiated, erect, stout, swelling distally to form a well-distinguished terminal head, the whole surface of which gives rise to sporophores several times subumbellately branched, the ultimate branchlets adjoining successively continuous hyaline spores. The fertile hypha corticated by sterile hyphæ which grow upward with it, eventually forming a special envelope about the sporiferous portion of the head."

[Deuteromycetæ]

HOEHNELIELLA Bresadola et Saccardo n. g. Phæostilbaceæ. Verhandlungen der k. k. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien, 52:437. 1902.

"Stroma (stipes teretiusculum, verticale, rigidulum, atrum; hyphæ interiores fasciculatæ, hyalinæ, conidiophoræ, externæ nigricantes, compactæ, in setas rigidas ascendentes, obscuriores relaxatæ. Conidia oblongo-fuscoidæ, medio tenuiter uniseptata, apice ciliata, e hyalino chlorina.

"A Didymobotrio Sacc. præcipue conidiis apice ciliatis recedit. Ob stromatis fabricam perithecidideam ad Rhynchophoma quoque nutat."

[Deuteromycetæ]

HYALOTHYRIDIUM Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphæropsideæ. Bullettino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:67. 1902.

"Perithecia subcutaneo-erumpentia papillata, subcarbonacea, nigra; sporulæ oblongæ, pluriseptato-muriformes, hyalinæ. Est *Camarosporium* sporulis hyalinis."

[Deuteromycetæ]

HYPHASTER P. Hennings n. g. Phæostilbaceæ. Baum's Kunene-Sambesi Expedition, 169. 1903.

"Stromata annuliformia asteroidea e hyphis fuscis conflata, basi hyphis repentibus circumdata. Conidia ovoidea vel ellipsoidea, 1-septata, fusca, intra annulum apice conidiophori brevi."

[Deuteromycetæ]

HYPOTHYRIUM Sacc. et Syd. n. subg. Leptothyrium. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:989. 1 Feb. 1902.

"Perithecia diu subtecta."

[Deuteromycetæ]

KMETIA Bres. et Sacc. n. g. Tuberculariaceæ. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:1158. 1 Feb. 1902.

"Sporodochia minuta, pulvinata v. granuliformia, superficialia, gelatinoso-ceracea, pallida v. læte colorata, glabra, parte inferiore ex hyphis filiformibus, parallele denseque coalitis formata. Conidia ex apice hypharum oriunda, acicularia, continut, hyalina. A gen. *Cylindrocolla* differt defectu basidiorum ramosorum, conidiis non catenulatis, etc. Forte *Cylindrocolla Pini* Lamb. et Fautr. ad hoc genus spectat."

[Deuteromycetæ]

LISTEROMYCES Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Tuberculariaceæ. Malpighia 15:258. 1902.

"Sporodochia verticaliter cylindracea v. clavata, interdum bifida, carnosula, majuscula, extus atra, glabra, intus alba, ex hyphis teretiusculis dense ramoso-intricatis contexta. Sporophora sporodochii superficiem fere totam obtegentia, patula, brevissima, cellulis conico-papillatis fuscescentibus 1-septatis intermixta. Conidia ovoidea, crebre transverse septata, atra. Genus cum nullo noto comparandum, prædistinctum. *Exosporium* obiter visum accedit, sed structura omnino alia."

[Deuteromycetæ]

MICRODIPLODIA Allescher n. g. Sphærioideæ. Rabenhorst's Kryptogamen-Flora, 2 Auf., Die Pilze, VII Abt. 78. 1901. [Date on title page, 1903.]

"Fruchtgehäuse zerstreut oder herdenweise, erst von der Epidermis bedeckt, dann hervorbrechend, hier und da fast oberflächlich, fast kohlig oder häutig, klein, schwarz, meist mit Mündungspapille; Sporen länglich oval, elliptisch, eiförmig, oder verkehrt eiförmig, dunkel gefärbt, bis 15 μ lang."

[Deuteromycetæ]

MICRODIPLODIA Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphæropsideæ. Bullettino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:29. 1902.

"Perithecia subcutanea, dein erumpentia, membranacea v. subcoriacea, globosa v. depressa, minute ostiolata; sporulæ ovoideæ v. oblongæ, minutæ, 1-septatæ, coloratæ."

(*To be Continued.*)